



Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Texas

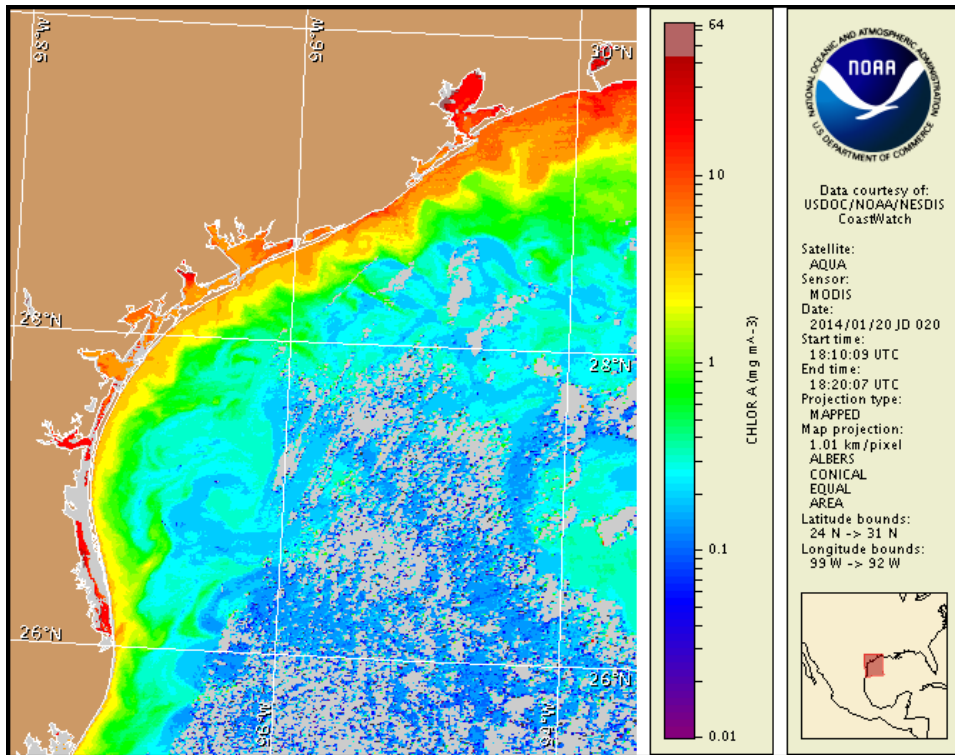
Tuesday, 21 January 2014

NOAA National Ocean Service

NOAA Satellite and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: Monday, January 13, 2014



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible *K. brevis* HAB areas shown by red polygon(s), when applicable. Points represent cell concentration sampling data from January 11 to 20: red (high), orange (medium), yellow (low b), brown (low a), blue (very low b), purple (very low a), pink (present), and green (not present). Cell count data are provided by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. For a list of sample providers and a key to the cell concentration categories, please see the HAB-OFS bulletin guide:

http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/habfs_bulletin_guide.pdf

Detailed sample information can be obtained through the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department at:

<http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/landwater/water/envconcerns/hab/redtide/status.phtml>

To see previous bulletins and forecasts for other Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin regions, visit the NOAA Harmful Algal Bloom Operational Forecast System bulletin archive:

<http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/bulletins.html>

Conditions Report

There is currently no indication of *Karenia brevis* (commonly known as Texas red tide) along the coast of Texas. No respiratory irritation is expected Tuesday, January 21 through Monday, January 27.

Check http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/beach_conditions.html for recent, local observations.

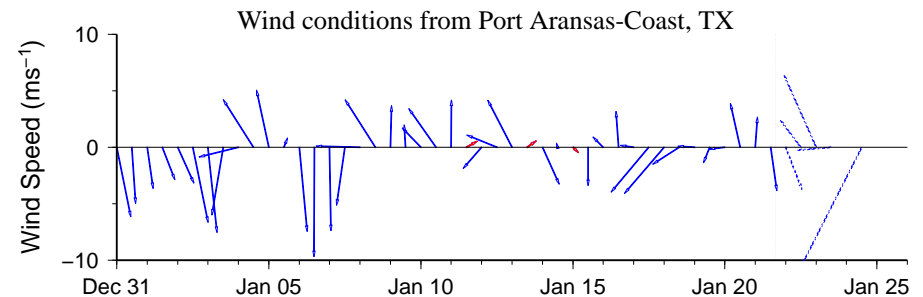
Analysis

There is currently no indication of *Karenia brevis* along the coast of Texas. For information on area shellfish restrictions, contact the Texas Department of State Health Services.

In MODIS Aqua imagery (1/20, shown left) elevated chlorophyll ($1-8\mu\text{g/L}$) is visible stretching along- and offshore the coast from East Matagorda Bay to the Rio Grande with patches of high chlorophyll (>10 to $15\mu\text{g/L}$) along- and offshore from East Matagorda Bay to Sabine Pass. Elevated chlorophyll is most likely not indicative of the presence of *K. brevis* and is probably due to the resuspension of benthic chlorophyll and sediments along the coast.

Forecast models based on predicted near-surface currents indicate a negligible transport ($<10\text{km}$) from the Port Aransas region from January 20 to 24.

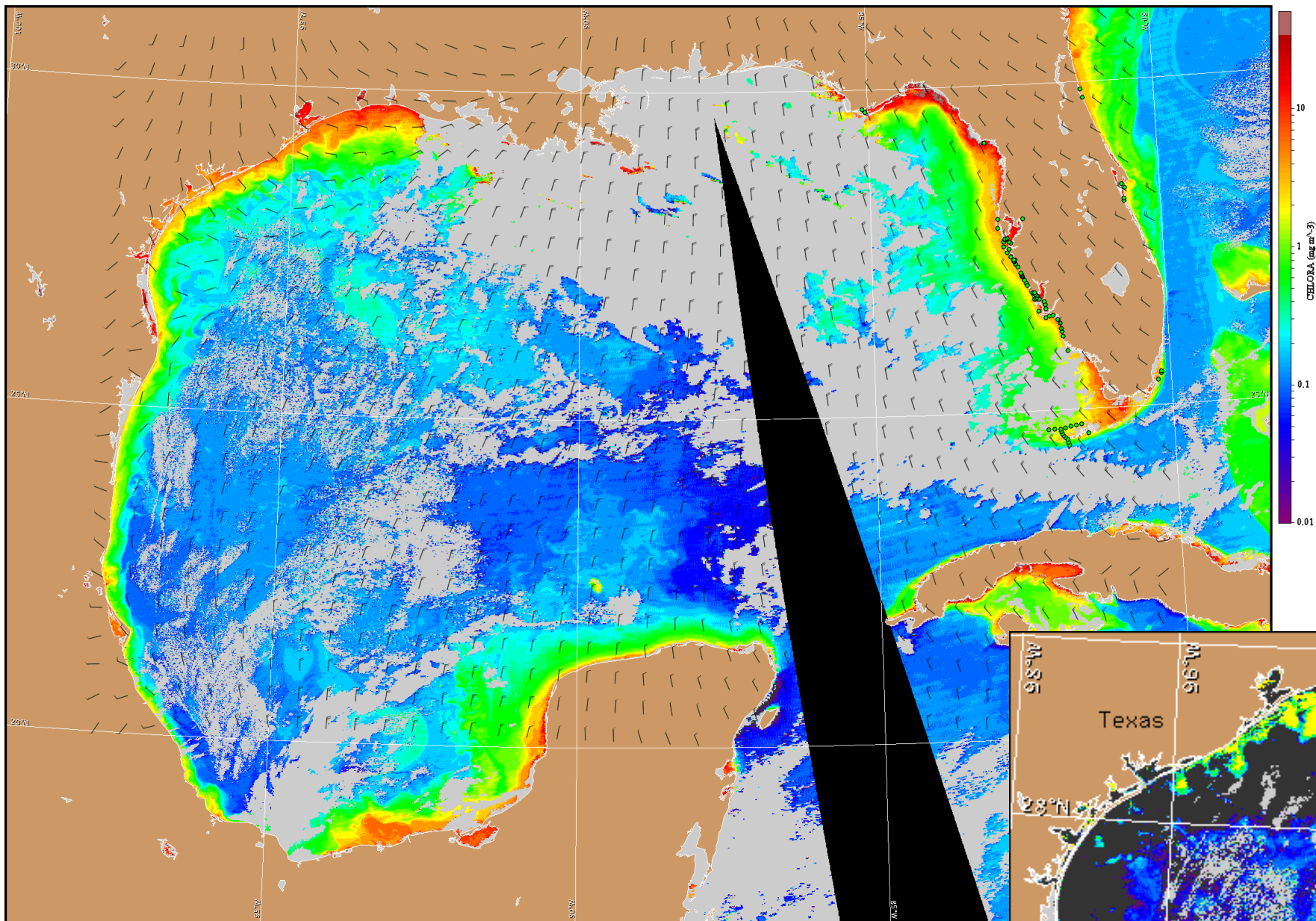
Davis, Kavanaugh



Wind speed and direction are averaged over 12 hours from buoy measurements. Length of line indicates speed; angle indicates direction. Red indicates that the wind direction favors upwelling near the coast. Values to the left of the dotted vertical line are measured values; values to the right are forecasts. Wind observation and forecast data provided by NOAA's National Weather Service (NWS).

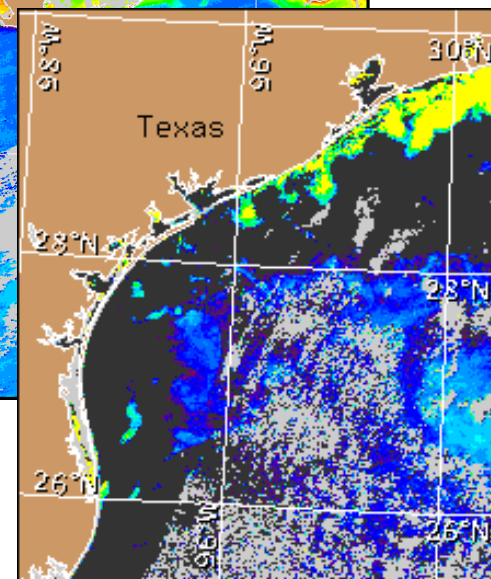
Wind Analysis

Port Aransas: North winds (15-30kn, 8-15m/s) today becoming northeast winds (10-15kn, 5-8m/s) after midnight. East winds (5-10kn, 3-5m/s) Wednesday becoming southeast winds (10-15kn) in the afternoon and evening. Southeast winds (10-15kn) Thursday becoming northeast winds (20-30kn, 10-15m/s) in the afternoon and evening. North winds (10-30kn, 5-15m/s) Friday. Northwest winds (5-10kn) Saturday. Southwest winds up to 5kn (3m/s) Saturday evening becoming west winds after midnight.



Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for January 22, 2014 12Z with points representing cell concentration sampling data from January 11 to 20: red (high), orange (medium), yellow (low b), brown (low a), blue (very low b), purple (very low a), pink (present), and green (not present). Cell count data are provided by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. For a list of sample providers and a key to the cell concentration categories, please see the HAB-OFS bulletin guide:

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Verified and suspected HAB areas shown in red. Other areas of high chlorophyll concentration shown in yellow (see p. 1 analysis for interpretation).